

Anderson Intelligencer

BY CLINKSCALES & LANGSTON.

ANDERSON, S. C., WEDNESDAY, JULY 24, 1901.

VOLUME XXXVII--NO. 5.

COLORED SHIRTS

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MODERATE PRICE—

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Handsone, tasteful patterns, carefully and honestly made.

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You should see what we have. We have cut the prices on them.

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You cannot do it in an old, rattling, rough-riding Buggy, but you can enjoy it when you ride on the wings of the celebrated GOODYEAR TIRE.

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Why not join the many who now enjoy the pleasure given them by using the Rubber Tires. Call on us and let us show you the advantage of using them.



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THE ONLY MOWER made with only two-piece pitman. Has adjustable drag bar and light draft. We have the genuine thick centre Terrell Heel Sweep that has just the right set. Also, all sizes of the Victor Sweep Wings.

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FULL LINE OF—
Bulst's Garden Seeds,
Paints, Oil, Varnishes, Gasoline,
Drugs, Medicines and Chemicals,
Fancy and Toilet Articles,
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A supply of Peruana, Manalin and Ispupia on hand.
Physicians Prescriptions carefully compounded.

FROM THE NATION'S CAPITAL.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 23, 1901.

The bitter attack made on Admiral Schley by E. S. Maclay seems likely to bring the entire subject of the battle of Santiago to a crisis, especially since it has been shown that Maclay is a "laborer" doing clerk's work in the Navy Department, and is thus vilifying his superior officer. He is also a bosom friend of Admiral Crowninshield, one of Schley's bitterest enemies, who is believed to have been the real author of nearly all the outrageous insults hurled by Maclay at the head of the conqueror of Santiago. Moreover, Maclay asserts that the proofs of the book were submitted both to Secretary Long and to Admiral Sampson and were returned by them, not only with approval but with commendation. Secretary Long denies this, saying only one chapter was submitted to him, and that this contained no reference to Schley. The book, it may be mentioned, calls Schley a coward, a catfish and a liar in so many words. This book was expected to be used, as the other two volumes of the work are used, as a text book at Annapolis, but Secretary Long says it must be expurgated first. In one sense the publication of the volume is not to be deplored. It has aroused Admiral Schley's friends to the determination to end, if possible, the conspiracy against him organized by a certain clique of naval officers. Representative Schirm's announced purpose of introducing a resolution in Congress asking for an investigation of the entire West Indian campaign, which ended in the capture of Cervera's fleet, is but a part of the programme. Admiral Schley has a large number of friends in Congress who propose that justice shall be done him in that body, especially as it seems impossible to secure for him even fair treatment from jealous naval officers. Further, it is possible that Schley will bring suit against Maclay for criminal libel. This would throw the whole question into the courts, where Schley would receive an impartial hearing, and where the questions asked by his counsel would have to be answered. Schley will not, of course, ask an inquiry at the hands of the department, as the detail for the board would be made by Admiral Crowninshield, his bitter enemy. Before such a board there could not be a fair and impartial investigation. There is, however, an opening either through Congress or the courts, and one of these methods is likely to be seized upon in order to crush the conspiracy which now exists.

Ambassador Pauncefote has been interviewed in London and has expressed his belief that a treaty will be arranged before Congress meets which will provide for the building of the Nicaraguan canal and will be acceptable to both nations. If so, it will undoubtedly provide for the right of defense of the canal by the United States in time of war, this being a sine qua non in any treaty to which the Senate will agree. The other amendments made in the Senate to the treaty may also be insisted upon, but this is uncertain. Meanwhile, the indifference with which the whole subject is really regarded in Great Britain is shown by the cable extracts from editorials in the London papers in regard to Lord Pauncefote's interview, in which it is invariably assumed that the United States insists on the right to fortify the canal, when as a matter of fact, fortifications were expressly barred by the treaty as adopted by the Senate. From this indifference and ignorance it may be argued that had Secretary Hay taken the Senate into his confidence in the first place and provided in the original treaty for the amendments afterwards made, that Great Britain would have accepted it as willingly as she did the treaty actually submitted to her. In other words, there is good cause to believe that the only reason why a treaty is not already in existence is because of Secretary Hay's bungling and Great Britain's touchiness.

Postmaster General Smith has at last issued his long expected orders limiting the extent of the second class mail rates. These orders, however, have been very greatly modified from the form in which they were first proposed and now do not go so very far beyond the correction of the manifest abuses. The chief objection to them is the manner in which they were brought about. The Postoffice Department having three times asked Congress to make these identical regulations and Congress having three times refused to do so would make it appear that Congress did not want them made. If this inference is correct, it is certainly an usurpation of power for the Postmaster General to take advantage of a technicality to make them on his own responsibility. Summed up, the new orders bar from the mails at the pound rate paper backed novels and similar publications; deprive of the pound rate newspapers and periodicals which have no bona fide subscription lists, but which are merely thrown into the purchase of some more or less attractive premium, and prescribe that unsold copies of newspapers cannot be returned at the pound rate, either to the publishers or to central news agencies. The order is believed to be sufficiently sweeping to effect a saving of many millions of dollars in the expenditures of the Postoffice Department, while at the same

it is claimed that it will not do any injustice to legitimate newspapers and periodicals, for whose benefit alone the law was passed originally. The Department asserts that the saving effected by the new rules will probably enable one cent letter postage to be adopted, but says nothing of the undoubted fact that a still greater saving could be effected by cutting down the utterly extortionate rates paid to the railways for hauling the mails.

From present appearances it seems to Democrats in this city that free silver will be practically dropped from the next platform of the party. From every section come statements showing that the leaders generally seem to consider that the plentifulness of gold makes a further insistence on silver to maintain a sufficient currency unnecessary. Most significant is an interview given out by Mr. Towne, one of the very most ardent silver men in the country. Mr. Towne's friends in Washington have known for some time that he favored going slowly with the silver issue in the next campaign and not pressing it in the face of other "paramount issues." When in Washington several days ago he expressed no dissatisfaction with the omission of the silver plank from the platform of the Ohio convention. He said: "Free silver as an issue is absolutely dead in the West. I do not believe it will be mentioned in the Democratic platform of campaign of 1904. The feeling among Democrats there is that they want to win, and they do not care what kind of a platform they have so long as it brings victory. There is a strong feeling in the west in favor of the nomination of Mr. Hill or some other man from the east. The Democrats there are tired of defeat, and the drift is toward the adoption of a platform which will ignore the issues of the last two presidential campaigns. While the supply of gold continues to increase as it has been increasing lately, there can be no serious or successful demand for free silver."

'Tis Funny.

MR. EDITOR: 'Tis funny to a backwoodsman to read the paper and observe what the big men say. 'Tis regular side-splitting to notice since the last general election how many reasons have been given for the defeat of the Democratic party. Col. William J. Bryan and the famous Col. Benjamin Ryan Tillman have explained and explained until the whole matter is as clear as mud. It reminds one of the preacher in London many years ago who wrote an explanation of "Bryan's Pilgrim Progress." The preacher called on an old lady member of his church who was reading the explanation. Said he to the woman, "Do you understand the book?" "Yes, sir, I understand Mr. Bryan very well, and in time I hope to be able to understand the explanation." So it seems to a backwoodsman the reason why the Democrats were defeated is easy to understand, but the explanations are mysterious. Our people are wild and foolish about many things, but you can't fool all the people all the time. Cols. Bryan, Tillman and others of their kind tried to straddle out and stand on every platform of any party almost in the United States, and even hugged to their bosoms the silverites among the Republicans—about the only consistent thing that was done, as I see it was done by Col. Tillman when he tried to have that Populist man put on the Bryan ticket for Vice President. That would have been according to Scripture, but when they put such a man as Stevenson on with Bryan that was a plain violation of Scripture, when it says "be ye not unequally yoked together." Our people still want consistency in our leaders. We like a Republican who is a straightout Republican from principle—if such a thing can be—better than we do a man who is anything or nothing just to get your vote. It seems to this scribe that we have no regular organized Democracy now. The party that is called Democrats is a kind of a mixture, sometimes favoring Democrats then Populists. Our people know that if they were to follow such leaders that it would be like following the "ignis fatuus" into the swamps of confusion and ruin. No, sir, we will never follow their leadership. The only chance for the Democratic party is to reorganize and re-establish Democratic principles, call upon such men as Grover Cleveland and others like him—men who have fixed principles and will not desert principles for office—then there will be a chance for the party again, but not until then.

BACKWOODSMAN.

Wesleyan Camp Meeting.

The second annual camp meeting of the Wesleyan Methodist Church will be held (D. V.) at Oakway, Oconee County, S. C., commencing on Wednesday night before the first Sunday in August 1901. Preachers in the regular work will be entertained free, all others must bring bedding and come prepared to take care of themselves. A good restaurant will be on the grounds where meals can be had at reasonable rates. Everybody is invited.

L. G. CLAYTON, Com.

Pot Plants and Cut Flowers for sale. Large and small Palms a specialty. Mrs. J. F. Clinkscales, 242 North Main St.

STATE NEWS.

— A proposition to have a dispensary at Lamar has been voted down.
— R. G. Dun & Co. will probably establish a branch office in Columbia.
— A negro soldier from the Philippines has returned to Beaufort with \$700 cash.
— Eight murder cases have been tried at the present term of court in Laurens. There were no convictions.
— John G. Capers will take his place as district attorney this week. He is now in Charleston looking after the condition of the office.
— John Driscoll, a well-digger, was killed at Gaffney a few days ago. He was in the well and a tub of dirt and rock being sent up fell on him, the rock breaking.
— Dr. C. S. Gardner of Greenville has accepted the call to Grace church, Richmond, the acceptance to take effect the 15th of September. His salary will be \$3,000.
— Three soldiers of the Sullivan's Island garrison have been sent to prison in Leavenworth, Ark., for burglary of a vacant house on the Island. One for forgery.
— Owing to heavy appropriations made by the last Legislature which were made payable before the money for taxes came in, the State will have to borrow money this year.
— The State Board has decided that Charleston must do without the dispensary profits until she passes a city ordinance making blind tigers unlawful and tries them in the city courts.
— O. S. Wakeling and E. D. Williamson of Detroit, Michigan, have leased some mining lands about six miles from Abbeville and purpose working the property energetically in search of gold.
— The Spartanburg Daily Herald, of which J. C. Garlington has been editor and publisher since its organization ten years ago has been bought by J. T. Harris. Mr. Garlington will continue as editor.
— It is proposed to form a new county, to be called Heyward, out of the Western part of Beaufort and a slice of Hampton. The Palmetto Post says that office-wanting politicians are fanning the movement.

— Citizens of Union are preparing for a monster picnic gathering and speaking to take place on August 8 and 9. All of the prominent South Carolina politicians are to be invited, as will also Wm. J. Bryan of Nebraska.
— J. F. Richardson has received his commission as postmaster at Greenville, and took charge last Sunday. The term of Mr. Nicholls, the old postmaster, lacks a year of being out. J. A. Easley is Mr. Richardson's assistant.

— The new main building at the state penitentiary has been practically completed. It is one of the handsomest and best equipped prison buildings in the south. In a short time the concrete floor will be completed and the work will be done.
— There was an electrical storm in the vicinity of Woodruff recently. A horse belonging to Lum Lanford, in the town of Woodruff, was killed. A mule and a horse belonging to Mr. Alexander, near town, were killed. Several cows and dogs were killed.

— The tobacco season opened last week in the eastern part of the State with splendid sales in the large warehouses. Prices were exceptionally good and the farmers went away pleased with the prices. The season opens with brighter prospects than ever before.

— The annual meeting of the Liberty cotton mill stockholders was held Wednesday. The following board of directors was elected: J. P. Smith, president; W. H. Chapman, secretary; J. H. M. Beaty, J. S. Wilson, R. F. Smith, D. K. Norris, D. A. Tompkins, W. P. Odell and J. R. Vandiver.
— Adjutant General Floyd has sent to the war department at Washington the annual requisition for military supplies under the appropriation made by congress for the military forces of the several States. As soon as the uniforms and equipments arrive they will be promptly issued to the several companies of State militia until each command has uniforms, etc., for 50 men.

— At Cartersville late Monday afternoon Henry Talbert and Ezekiel Hicks opened an old feud. The quarrel became hot and Hicks struck Talbert with a heavy rake, crushing his skull. Hicks was unhurt. It is reported that there are no chances for the wounded man's recovery. Mr. Talbert married a daughter of Mr. Hicks, and it is said the quarrel was over family affairs.

— The women of Charleston are working with great energy in the interest of the forthcoming exposition to be held in their city, and the women's congresses to convene during the exposition will assemble in Charleston some of the brainiest women in the country. The press congress will be one of the most interesting, and women from all sections of the country who are actively engaged in newspaper work will be present.

GENERAL NEWS.

— The republican party in Tennessee will probably split and put out two tickets.
— The coming Tammany platform will contain no reference to Bryan or to the national platform.
— Kansas has taken up Kafir corn as a substitute for corn and hay, which will be scarce in that country.
— A recent rain in Southern California increased the Lompoc valley mustard crop from three sacks an acre to thirty sacks.
— The Washington legislature recently closed a two days' session, passing among other things a new capital punishment law.
— Kansas not long ago boasted of her unprecedented corn crop which is now being destroyed, in a large degree, by excessive heat.
— Three of the provisional governments tried in the Philippines have had to be abandoned and a return made to military rule.
— A negro boy house servant in Newman, Ga., attempted to kill his employer's family by putting rat poison in the breakfast beefsteaks.
— There was a terrible destruction of life in Northern Java recently by a volcanic eruption. Over 700 natives and a number of Europeans perished.
— The western part of Kentucky is suffering terribly from drouth, having had no rain for many weeks. The corn and tobacco crops are practically burned up.

— The Argentine Republic is the most progressive country in South America. Already \$40,000,000 have been invested in electrical undertakings in the republic.
— A fungus which gets into cotton plants from the soil is killing the cotton in the country round Valdosta, Ga. It is said to stay in the soil and kill cotton every year.

— All told over a hundred thousand little mules have been sent from the United States to South Africa for the use of the British forces. They cost from \$85 to \$100 apiece.

— At Courtland, Ala., a crowd of negroes lynched a negro man who was charged with killing Sallie Swoope. The mob lashed their victim to a tree and then riddled his body with bullets.

— A fire in Wichita, Kas., the 16th, destroyed the packing plant of Dold & Son, burning four large buildings and seven million pounds of meat, the total loss amounting to a million dollars.

— It is said that there are 900 cases of leprosy in the United States. No section of the country seems to be absolutely free from it. The special board of marine surgeons has so reported.

— Out in Kansas it is said that a man threw a burning cigar stump in a wheat field as he was passing by it. The wheat took fire and 13,000 acres were destroyed. The loss was estimated at 300,000 bushels.

— The National Educational Association, in session at Detroit, Michigan, last week reaffirmed its declaration in favor of a national university at Washington to be maintained by the national government.

— Of the 2,080,000,000 bushels of barley produced by the civilized countries of the world Russia produces by far the largest amount. Next in order comes Austria, which is followed by Germany, the United States, England and Spain.

— At the naval training station at Port Royal there are over four hundred and odd uncommonly fine looking lads recruited from various sections of the country, who are undergoing the preparatory training and discipline for naval service.

— A bulletin issued by the census office shows that there has been a decrease of the Chinese population in the United States since 1890 of 17,675, the number now here being 89,800. The Japanese increased during the past ten years from 2,337 to 24,300.

— Charbon has killed so many mules and horses in several Mississippi counties that not enough work animals are left to finish laying by the crops. Several negroes have died of the disease, and others refuse to work for fear of contracting the fatal malady.

Portman Letter.

"Our Anderson Intelligencer without its Portman letter," says a friend, "is like a coat having lost a button, and lacking two weeks' letters is like a coat lacking two buttons—decidedly Tillman like." Since this is not our politics we waive the soft impeachment and try keeping on of the buttons.

We may be late, but it will be the defeat of the man who ran to catch the train. Said he: "It is not that I did not run fast enough, but that I did not start in time."

Travels over rough roads are not conducive to the luxurious pastime of writing. The correspondents' return from meandering over 82 miles of Anderson County highways (quip rather for the languid, lounging attitude of repose. As the Italians would say: Dolce far niente—sweet idleness! But we recollect the buttons.

There is an oasis in most deserts, and speaking of roads inclines us upon the refreshing padded pathway between Portman and old Pendleton. We like to think of such a luxury awaiting us some day from all points of our compass at Portman to the circumference of Anderson County. The road to old Pendleton recalls to our editor's recent remark on roads; that the people of the South know how to build good roads without the North coming in from home to teach them—if only the South would so keep the roads when constructed. In places the Pendleton road is beautiful; three to four vehicles may drive abreast. The road is smooth, assuming a conscious importance that it might be a suburban highway. Our thoughts lead to prosperity, good people, respectability and—yes, the approach to somewhere—Pendleton.

On the way no surprise is felt on finding a good road; the old aristocratic houses are there of the old families of Anderson County. What road commission would consider waste of time and money on roads bordered by the unfortunate architecture now bordering most of roads in Anderson and adjoining Counties? Who would expect people who could live in such huts to have nerves superior to the delicacy of the horse's body? If they can live in such huts, and if their animals can travel and not die over such roads, what's the need of expensive improvement? Such would seem to be the reasoning inference of the County Commissioners.

Like usually seeks like; not until our people grow appreciative of the comfort and refinement of a pleasant looking dwelling, painted or whitewashed, with its appearance of gardening; foliage, a patch of lawn grass, a bordered walk, an artistic bed of flowers, sown to enter the soul in its essence of beauty—not until then shall there be good roads. The roads are built for the class of residences bordering the roads. No hard feelings should arise toward the custom of South Carolina, but there is a deep seated conviction that until farmers put pride in the refinement of their dwellings as they do in the weight of their hog's prosperity will not come to the State under any regime of politics.

The Tillman coterie of wool hat and one gallus proceed from this condition of life, and the hold which his order of oratory, his profane, and repulsive ideas have upon the mass, show what debasement may result from a consanguinity of low ideals and imperfect mentality. Exteriors mark the progress of interiors. Place those people who are now satisfied with such conditions in nice, clean-looking, painted dwellings, artistic in design, prettily concealed with flower, and walk and shrub and color, and they will begin to feel themselves important; they shall begin to have pride of person and character, nor will they vote for degraded measures that should perpetuate themselves and their children in poverty and wretchedness.

Here is a vocation for the State: The money expended on whiskey politics, and whiskey education, place it in enforced refinement for the poor. Command it obligatory on the person building a house he shall build according to State contract of taste and comfort—if the person's means cannot afford this the State should supply means, then compel the person to keep in repair the house and its surroundings. This money in such a reform would do more for the poor and their children than shall ever be achieved by the State or city dispensary. Situated in refinement, morals, manners and politics should climb to a higher level. Good roads would be a demand, and would be furnished those people by a discriminating County Commission.

Bordering the road to old Pendleton, dotting with their sacred conservatism, are the classic shrines of white columned reliquary—the residences of the Old South—Calhouns, Slatts, Pickens, Taylors, Sittons, Stribblings, Shanklins, and many more who left their impress in ideas that shall not be erased by even the shoddy architecture of an effervescent present. These reminders of the New South from its oblivion of a mournful decadence. What'er our sex we lift our hat to the chivalrous air, and our shoes from our feet to the hallowed ground that made the past a sublime temple for the worship of the present.

Leaving the classic abode of Pendleton and winding North toward Pickens our thoughts are due Mr. and Mrs. John Ballentine and Mr. and Mrs. John Hopkins of Central, with their interesting families, by whose kind invitation we have been induced to traverse so pleasant a section of both Counties. From Mr. Ballentine we learned that the Portman skilled labor occasionally illustrates its superior prowess among the workers at the new Norris dam. We have also noticed between the two Counties the finest shoddy architecture of an effervescent present. These reminders of the New South from its oblivion of a mournful decadence. What'er our sex we lift our hat to the chivalrous air, and our shoes from our feet to the hallowed ground that made the past a sublime temple for the worship of the present.

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Visitors to Portman this week were Messrs. J. A. Brock, R. E. Ligon, J. R. Fant and Mr. Morris and Gen. and Mrs. M. L. Bonham.

July 20, 1901.